

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal--Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$1.75 per annum, strictly in advance; \$2.00 if not; \$2.50, if payment is delayed.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.00 per quarter for 3 weeks, \$2.00 for each month.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS." — Washington.

VOL. LXIII.

ANTIETAM WOOLEN FACTORY
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned Executor of GABRIEL BAER, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 15th day of November next, the

Antietam Woollen Factory, being situated in Washington township, Franklin county, Pa., about 3 miles east of Waynesboro, adjoining the lands of John S. Otter, Isaac Shockey and others, with all its improvements. The factory has a good water power, being driven by the Antietam Creek, and contains most of the latest improved machinery, running two Power Looms and several hand looms for the various fabrics intended to be manufactured. The factory is situated in a good, and healthy neighborhood, and also for a good country trade. There is connected with the factory about

21 Acres of Land, on which is erected a two-story Boughouse, DWELLING HOUSE,

Log Barn, Log Tenant House with a stable, and other out-buildings. The land is of good quality, and there is a good bearing orchard of choice fruit trees on it, and also a well with a pump near the door.

Buyer to converge at 1 o'clock, P.M., on said day, when the terms will be made known.

HENRY BAER,
Oct. 20.—1863. Executor.

Notice.

BEND, BENEATH THE BLAST.

When sorrow's tempest round us roar,
And overwhelm the soul;
Oh! trust not thou to worldly pride,
Or quaff the tempting bowl;

But, with a firm and trustful heart,
Stand low beneath the blast;

And He who dwelt in clauseth thee,

Will raise thee when 'tis past.

The lofty oak, the mountain pine,
So stately in their pride;

Must bend or break before the storms

That on the night winds ride;

While the mewl willows slope

Before the raging blast.

And lifts its head in beauty deck'd,

When storms and clouds are past.

So, then, man! must lowly bend,

When sorrows round the press;

They may be angels in disguise;

To lead to happiness;

Or trust to him who reigns above,

And beneath the blast;

And He will raise thy drooping soul.

When storms of life are past.

Miscellaneous.

Kind Echoes.

There is a pretty little saying which, if not very common, is, I am sure, very true—it is this "If we speak kind words we will hear kind echoes."

"How is this, and what does it mean?" I fancy I hear a youthful voice exclaim.

Well, now, I will show you. If I could take you all at once to a deep valley between two high hills, or put you in some quiet lake and then bid you to shout your name with all your might you might hear it repeated once, twice, ay, and several times, growing fainter and fainter each time till it died quite away on your ear.

You think that you only had spoken, and yet several seemed calling. Surely it is some one mocking; but no! it is only yourself, with your own little voice doing it all!

so there is no need to be offended. You see what a wonderful power you have of making yourself heard. This then is the echo. If you were not to speak you would hear no echo. God has kindly made all these wonders, and they ought to teach us a useful lesson; if we would only think about everything we see and hear. Kindness is like a sweet perfume; little children speak loving words to each other, loving words come back again to them; and if they do kind actions, kind actions come back again.

I suppose I must add a little tale by way of illustration; so here it is:

There was once a little girl at school in France, a great many years ago, and she was walking out one day with her companions in some beautiful public gardens. It happened that a poor soldier was there on duty, not being able to leave his post, he begged the young ladies to bring him a little water. The companions, however, beheaded him, not, except to say how exceedingly impudent it was of a common soldier to speak to them. The little girl however, had a kind and tender heart, and could not think of leaving a fellow-creature in want when she might assist him. She therefore ran and procured some water, her companions in the meantime deriding her for doing so. When she brought it to the poor soldier he could not utter half his gratitude; he was so surprised and thankful; but he asked her name and address, and then she went away.

Not many days after a dreadful massacre took place in that city, of all the Protestants, but that little girl was saved; and how do you think? The poor soldier had forgotten his little beneficence; the kind action had gone deep even into the heart of one accustomed to scenes of cruelty and bloodshed and the little girl felt the great echo amidst the sad desolation and gloom of that eventful day.

Now go and practice my story, dear children; let your lips breathe forth only gentle tones and be ready at all times to do act of love and kindness toward any human being.

Be HONEST IN YOUR DEALINGS.—It is a universal form of dishonesty to try to get goods below their value; and whenever you do that you undertake to cheat. The man that wants to get a thing without giving a fair equivalent wants to be dishonest. If it costs to make a hat, and give a good living to the man that works upon it, and a moderate profit to the man that sells it, three dollars, and you undertake to buy it for \$2.50, you undertake to cheat half a dollar. If you attempt to beat a man down, and to get his goods for less than a fair price, you are attempting to commit burglary as much as though you broke into his shop to take the things without paying for them. There is cheating on both sides of the counter, and generally less behind it than before it. You want a man to build you for two thousand dollars, a house that shall be worth five thousand and what is the result?—You teach that man to cheat. You make him dishonest. You drive him to the necessity of using poor material, and of deceiving you by filling up holes with putty, and covering defects with paint. You taught him to be dishonest and he served you right, though you did not serve him right in teaching him that lesson.—Rev. W. H. Beecher.

They have sweet ladies down South. They are stuff dippers, and they chow. A Tennessee writer was helping play one of the "fishing games" at a house-warming, and he says, "After a lively chase I caught her, and when just as I was drawing the little angler into my arms, preparatory to introducing her, she said, 'Hold on a minute—wait till I take my tobacco out of my mouth.'

They are superior lot of flams and shoulders for saddle-caps at

OMNIBUS & GILES'S.

THE American Broker, and Importer to and from Dr. F. Horner's Drug Store.

WISHLINS all rates from 2 cents upwards, and the best of the choicer stores of PAINTS, TOOK BROTHERS.

NEW GOODS.

GEORGE ARNOLD has just received from Philadelphia, a large stock of Cloths, Cambrics, Overcoatings, Classics, Vestings, Playthings, Muslins, Jeans, Etc. all of which will be sold cheap for cash. Call and see them.

Sept. 22.

A LARGE supply of fresh groceries, just received and for sale at

CODORI & GILLESPIE'S.

AMERICAN EXCELSIOR COFFEE, good Java, and cheap as ever, for sale by

CODORI & GILLESPIE'S.

AGO Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Rice flour, and Gelatin, for sale at

Dr. F. HORNER'S Drug Store.

A SUPERIOR lot of Flams and Shoulders for saddle-caps at

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

The Draft.

STATEMENT OF PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.
RAT. FRY.

WASHINGTON, October 27.—The following letter has just been pro-mulgated by the Secretary of War:

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16, 1863.

Sir:—I have the honor to report for your information certain general facts connected with the draft, as shown by reports made up to this time.

The machinery for executing the Enrollment Act is in a complete working order. The law as it stands cannot be made to develop the entire military strength of the nation, and the execution of it has been rendered exceedingly difficult by the efforts made in various ways to resist or evade it or to escape from its operation.

Its fruits, therefore, are not as abundant as they will be from perfected law and more thoroughly established system of executing it. All the advantages, however, which could reasonably have been expected from the law are secured.

The general principles distribute the burdens of military service fairly among those liable to bear them, but there is, perhaps, more generosity than justness in some of its humane provisions. With certain modifications, which can readily be made by Congress, the military strength of the country may by the direct and indirect operation of this act be surely and cheaply brought into the field.

Several of the Western States have not been subjected to the present draft on account of the excess of volunteers hereto furnished, and from the same cause the quota in other Western States are ordered quite small; the present draft is therefore but a partial one and no specific total was established as the quota for it.

Of those drawn in the present draft, including the 50 per cent. additional, over 80 per cent. have reported in accordance with the orders of the Boards. Of the 20 per cent. who have not reported, many are now willing deserters, being unashamedly absent at sea and the like. The deserters are being arrested.

All examined about 30 per cent. have been exempted on account of physical disability; about 30 per cent. have been exempted under the provision of the second section of the act, or found not liable to military duty on account of alienage, unsuitableness of age, non-residents, &c. Those who are not liable to military duty, and form no part of the National forces, and therefore have been erroneously enrolled, appear in the general reports of the Boards among those exempted, because their non-liability to serve could not be established until they came before the Boards. The number of exemptions thus made to appear much larger than it really is.

About 40 per cent. of the men examined have been held to service, and have either enlisted in person, furnished substitutes, or paid commutation.

About one-half of those held to service have paid commutation; of the remainder about one-third have gone in person, and two-thirds have furnished substitutes, and all except a few intrusted and a small proportion of deserters from among the earlier recruits accepted are in the ranks of their regiments in front of the enemy. It is fair to suppose that most of those who willfully fail to report and thus become deserters are physically fit for service; if they had been examined the proportion exempted for physical disability would have been reduced to about twenty-five per cent. The proportions of exemptions would be still further reduced by purging the enrollment lists before draft of all cases of manifest unfitness of aliens and others not liable to military duty, as may be done where this system of raising troops is well established.

The proportions above given are based upon the reports up to this time, from the seventy-three Congressional Districts where the draft has been completed or has most nearly approached completion.

Since the present rebellion began about two hundred thousand soldiers, after entering service, have been discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability. It is probable that at least one-half of them were unfit for service when received. It may be said that forty millions of money was needlessly expended in bringing them into the field, to say nothing of their subsequent expense to the Government.

In Great Britain under the system of voluntary enlistments the rejections average over 27 per cent. In France, from 1831 to 1842, the average number of exemptions annually was 94,860; so that, to secure the contingent of 80,000 men, 174,860 recruits were annually examined.

"Of the recruits who presented themselves for enlistment in our regular army in 1852, 70 per cent. were rejected for physical infirmities exclusive of age or stature. Between 1st January and 1st July, last more than one-half were rejected. These were men who desired to be accepted. These proportions are of interest in connection with the fact that less than one-third of the drafted men, who desire not to be accepted have been exempted on account of physical infirmities."

There have been but few cases of incompetency, fraud, neglect or abuse in the examination of drafted men. These men have, however, in many ways been swindled by rogues having no connection with the Board of Enrollment, as for example, the fact that certain drafted men were physically unfit for service has become known to these sharpers, when it was perhaps not known to the men themselves, and they have so far imposed upon the ignorance or credulity of the drafted men as to get from them sums of money to secure an exemption to which the rogues know they were entitled and would surely receive; and the drafted men finding themselves exempted as promised, have sometimes thought and given out that they secured exemption by bribery of drafting officers, where as they were legally entitled to exemption and have themselves been swindled by sharpers.

"All has been done that seemed proper under existing laws to check these evils, and to have properly the law cases of criminality and incompetency which have occurred among the officers of this Bureau."

All the expenditures up to the amount of this Bureau, hitherto to be had.

—*Death from Hydrocephalus.*—Geo. Kirk, aged 50 years, died in Philadelphia Tuesday from hydrocephalus. Some time he was bitten by a dog which entered the house. On Sunday he suffered from hydrocephalus, and lived but a short time. His funeral expenses are \$100, and so others.

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